nies No. 2 st \$8,37 @ \$8,50. she has taken her Norway, Sw 37 @ \$9,50 & bri. : a few small | Russia, Holland, Sardjois, Italy

BALTIMORE MARKET, JAN. 5.

Hoss.—There are about 1000 head of live Hogs at market this week; they brought \$7.. \$7 & \$3\$; killed pork from wagons is selling at \$7.50; and from stores \$7.75 @ \$3 \$7 100 lbs. as in quality. Howard street Flour.—Small be as in quality. Howard street Flour. Small usles continue to be made from stores at \$10,.50 @ \$10,75; City Mills, sales have been made at \$2,75 cash; inspection 7163 bris. Two car.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JAN. 14, 1837.

The Mineree, we perceive, does not thank us for our well-intentioned efforts to give the New York Express and its correspondent cial prosperity of these Provinces, will be "I. M. N." an insight into each other's cha. racter. It does not, however, look well, for our contemporary to get so "mighty" angry, jected Marine Insurance Company was taken Express, is fighting under false colours—
borrows weight and influence, by trick, from
a quarter which he and his party on this side

very able President and Directors selected by the line 45, have no sympathy with? The the Quebec stockholders to manage the afalone, therefore, can their incubrations consistently appear. There would then be some investment. But apart from all considerawith the Express, the Gallo-Canadian party as we yesterday heard observed by one of the has none, in any of these respects. It is a most eminent of our merchants, as a necessary pity that our respected New York contem. appendage to our Trade. We yesterday pubporary, to whose extensive sources of infor- lished a statement by which it was shown that mation and ever watchful industry we are the Capital of the six principal Marine Insurotten indebted, should lend itself, unwitting.

ly, in our opinion, to bolster up political prin
250,000,—and that the dividend made upon ciples hostile to its own. It will not, how- that stock, averaged about 13 W cent. This, be ever, remain long in this anomalous position, it remembered, was after a year of almost or we greatly overrate the acuteness of the unprecedented disaster amongst the shipminds that preside over its course, which, we ping : one office, the Atlantic, divided 25 W presume has before been crossed by political cent.

The Minerve foolishly and gratuitously ascribes to us an attempt to draw a parallel between the Express and the Courier. We never did any such thing.

"We defy the Courier and all its Clique, says the Mineree, " to prove that the Ninetytwo Resolutions contain anything which is not exactly true"! Dont mention the 92.

The Knickerbocker for January, the first number of the ninth volume of this periodical quoting, even to contradict and condemn any is before us. Its contents are varied, as of the statements in the new book, which, it usual: and offer something suited to every says, " are even more loathsome, and, if pospalate but the deprayed. The first paper, which is entitled "Liberty, vs. Literature and the Fine Arts," is devoted to a scrutiny, ing that "one good effect, at least, will reof the objection, that free institutions founded on an equality of rights and of rank, and a general diffusion of property and intelligence, in a great measure preclude the pro- " ably sink beneath the accumulation of gress and perfection of literature and the fine arts. The enquiry is a most interesting one, and is ably conducted in the article before us; the substance of which we shall take another opportunity of laying before our

The investigation into the "Names of Towns in the United States," contains some curious details. We entirely agree with the writer, that however much credit the inhabitants of the United States may claim to themselves for the extent of their inventive genius, as far as the mechanical arts are conserned, still they display a miserable lack of originality and good taste in the names they have bestowed upon their cities, towns, yillages, rivers, and counties. Not only are most of the names borrowed from the old world, but the more noted of them or favorites, are multiplied ad infinitum all over the Union, thus causing the greatest perplexity. What renders this practice the more senseless and ridiculous, is the circumstance of originality and good taste in the names they less and sidiculous, is the circumstance of those places that are dubbed with the finest

to the extent of \$120,000, and it appears exposed what it well knows to be to the extent of \$120,000, and it appears deception. Will it deny that "L. probable, that in a day or two a much larger M. N ", by appearing in the columns of the amount will be subscribed than has been apbined with the activity and experience of the and uphold and in the columns of such gentleman whom they have appointed their Secretary, the concern will prove a lucrative tions of interest, it ought to be encouraged;

> Were we not heartily sick of seeing or hearing anything further of MARIA MONE'S impositions, we might be tempted to make some extracts from evidence of their absurdity furnished by an American Clergyman, and published in the last number of the Commercial Advertiser.

The "Additional Disclosures" have made their appearance; but the journal already aliuded to, refuses to disgrace its columns by sible more false than their predecessors."

We agree with the Commercial, in think-" sult from this last budget of disclosures. " It so far out-Munchausens Munchausen himself, that the whole concern must inevitfalsehood, so redundant, shocking, and impossible, as to open the eyes of the blindest

The Stanstead election is not yet terminated. COLBY, by the last accounts, still kept long a way a-head of his opponent, LEE.

In acknowledging the receipt of Lower Port papers to the 29th December, we exhaust all that we have to say of them. morthologe "no news is good news."

LETTER V.

To the Editor of the Cobourg Star.

less and disculous, is the circumstance of those places that are dubbed with the finest maines presenting, in timost every particular, a triking contrast to, and being, in fact, mere caricatures of their namesakes. We regret that a sistilar abaurdity in the matter of mannes is too generally perpetrated in these provinces, with a childish fondness. Every new town is surely worth's new name, and every small share of invention would suffice to frame one. We must limit ourselves, at present, to a single extract from the strictures before us.

"These sames would do very well, did not every size in the Union recort to the same same. This is not only bed dista, but it cannot share. This is not only bed dista, but it cannot make a projectity, and oiligest one to designate the particular or country as well as state in the sure was many mannes of the town in located. The state of Maine includes among her towns many man, and it of the New England states. There is a Weshington is each of them, and a Franklis in all, save one.

"The great state of New Yark—or its Empire State, as it is called—come in her mannes of the particular of the mannes of the particular of the particula terests." The first, and most obvious, are the assis-

" Homp and Flax has been cultivated, but the "Hemp and Flax has been cultivated, but the want of capital, of skill, and of the means of preparing them for the European market, has caused the cultivation to be more limited than it might otherwise have been... I could not learn that a Mill for dressing Hemp existed (in 1825) in the Province; and the Flax cultivated was of an inferior kind, fit only for common purposes. To encourage therefore the cultivation of a better sort, better seed should be procured, and the erection of proper Mills countshanced. Individuals also, excepted in preparing the fine viduals also, experienced in preparing the fine Flux of France and the Netherlands, should be encouraged to settle on lands of the Company. make this observation with particular referen to the fact that for a number of years (before 1825) the importation of Flax from France and the Netherlands into Great Britain has been regularly increasing, as will be seen by the Custom House returns in the appendix."

" With regard to the encouragement of the cultivation of these articles, the Company should confine itself to affording facilities and not enter into any speculations on its own account: perhaps they might stipulate with settlers on lands suitable, to take a portion of the payment in pro-

surprise that Cotton Wool may be cutivated in the Western District. Somewhat more than 40 years ago (before 1825) cutton was cultivated with success by French families, setled along the Detroit river, and old persons who recollect ed the circumstances speak of the produce as having been encouraging. It was only cultivated for domestic purposes.

ed for domestic purposes.

Before concluding I should renark, that nothing satisfactory has yet (1825) ben done or ascertained respecting the minerals of the country. Might it not be advantageous for the Company, in connection with G I am, &c.

JOHN GALT. Greenock, 1836.

GREAT CURIORITY, AND WONDERFUL EFFECTS of the expansion of Water by passzing — The attention of many of our curious and scientific outcome was pasterday very pleasingly arrested, by an occurrence at the iron foundry of Mesers. Harkness, Voorbees & Co. in this city, exhibiting a specimen of the extraordinary power of the expansion of water by freezing. An immessely large iron anvil, weighing between three and four tons, and measuring nearly three feet in diameter, had been left lying by the door of the furnace, exposed to the atmosphere. The feet in diameter, had been left lying by the door of the furnace, exposed to the atmosphere. The anvil was perfectly solid, with the exception of a very small crack or envire in the centre of one of the sides, about five inshes long, and about four inches in depth, which from the rain had become fill d with water. The quantity of water which the crevice contained could not have exceeded helf agill. In the course of the night of the 20th Persusher this water become night of the 20th December, this water became frozen, and, extraordinary as it may appear, its expansion completely severed in two parts the immense mass of solid iron, and so great was its expansive power, that when the separation took expansive power, that when the separation took place, a large log of wood which by on the top feet. Had the crevice been filled with powder, and the powder ignited, the effect would not have been a thousandth part as great. We doubt not that this interesting fact will be noticed with interest by the scientific carious throughout the United States.—Cincinnate Wirg.

The tremendous expansive power of freezing water has been proved, by a number of experiments, no less remarkable than the incident above described. We remember reading an account of one, made at Weolwich, in England, fereinge to reduced rates. The only sale we have to notice in 4:00 bushels prime White Dantzic vesterday, at about \$2.12. of the anvil, was thrown to a distance of severa above described. We remember reading an eccount of one, made at Weolwich, in England, sev-ral years ago, which gave an emaxing proof of the power in question. An iron thirty-two pounder was prepared with an iron plug, or tempion, twelve inches long, made to serew into the mouth of the piece with a very close and deep-cut worm, (or spiral groove); the cannon was filled with water, the plug errowed in, and moreover fustened with strong chains and ropes to the axise; and thus charged, it was exposed to the cold of a svere winter night. In the morning the chains and ropes were found broken, the worm destroyed, and the plug driven bodly out, while a cylinder of ice occupied half the space it had previously filled. In Norway it is a constant practice with the millstone quarriers to avail themselves of this irresistible expansive force. They quarry out large-sylinders of stone, long enough to make six a wight niff, stones of the dean thickness; then drill a number of holes, about six inches deep, in the circumference of the cylinder, so as to girdle it by rings of holes, at the proper distances. Into these holes are driven wooden plugs, perfectly, asturated with water, and the frost soon splitthe cylinder into as many blocks as there are circles.—New York Paper.

The late George Colman the Younger. The late George Colman the Younger.

Mr. Colman was born on the 91st of October, 1762, so that he had just commenced the 74th year. His early education commenced at Fountain's eadomy, Marylobone; he afterwards went to Westminster school, sud nozt he entered at Christchurch, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his vivacity and the quickness of his party; but his father thought, fit to send him to King's College. Old Aberdeen, so arrest by its strictness of discipline, the very great raisty and unrestrained sprightliness of his youth, and to remove him from those alternments that too often impede the habits of studious discipline, and retard the progress of the pupil's carrest—There are many stories of the pranks and vagaries of young Colman in his early days, but they were not tainted with any thing vice use or that quild lower him in the estimation of his associ-

the has taken her Norway, Seeden, Demparis, Rangia, Hallow proceed in the noise, "but independent of the profitable independent with the following decaying the following Lebanon, a Hebron, and a Gosbon?"

Ichanon, a Hebron, and a Gosbon?

Ichanon, a Hebron, and a Gosbon.

Ichanon, a Hebron, and a Hebron a

> SPONTANBOUS COMBUSTION .- Captain Sercey, of Cherbuarg, was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 27th phy, with the first on his breast and throat, and both his arous, burnt away to the bone. When he went to bed, a hottle full nusumed by spontaneous combustion; for al-hough the bed-clothes were slightly burnt by communication with the candle, the fire from them had evidently been insufficient to produce the following abridgment of it: the consequences. It is probable that they arose from the flames having caught the alcoholized vapour that issued from the captain's holized vapour that issued body.—Galignani.

PATRIARCHAL FAMILY -- Mrs. H--- Pa lady of considerable property, residing in the vicinity of Edgware, attained her 103d year on

eral-Commanding in Chief, the silent system has been put into operation (experimentally) at the military provost prison, Dublin.—Dublin Even-

Commercial.

MUNTREAL MARKETS, Jan. 13 .- We have li tle new to notice of our markets. Wheat continues to improve in price, and to-day 8s. 2d. @ 8s. 6d. were the current prices on the market :there is very little coming in. In Provisions no transactions have transpired. Pot Ashes are go into Committee of Supply." higher, and 34s. was yesterday offered for small parcels. Exchange the same, but looking up.

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKETS FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING.

Ashes.—The packet ship Sully brings advices from Havre to 20th Nev. Prices had improved a little; sales of New York pots at £60, and 10 bris. at £61. In this market a further improvement of 25 cents has been realized on Pots; for the execution of some orders 150 bris. have been surchased at \$27, and although that rate in some

the execution of some orders 150 bris. have been purchased at \$7, and akhough that rate is now hardly to be obtained, there is no disposition shown by holders to accept a lower price. There has been no change in Pearls; sales continue limited at \$6.75.

FLAXECEO—Shippers have not yet appeared in the market, and there is consequently little or nothing doing; we have heard of no sales having occurred during the week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for Western Canal Flour is only fair, but prices continue to advance; sales of common brands have been made at \$10.87\frac{1}{2}; and fancy, \$11,12\frac{1}{2}. These rates are 75.6 87\frac{1}{2} cents above those of last week. Southern descriptions also have improved materially: sales of Georgetown at \$11.25; Richmond Country, \$10.75; and City Mille, \$11.25, but now held at \$11.50; of New Orleans Sour, further sales have been made at \$6.

Pasyasons—The demand for Best and Fork continues very limited. The sales are entirely confined to the wants of shipping, and the retail city trade: 200 barrels Mess Pork sold at \$24; and 250 do. Prime at \$17,50, both new, city inspection, to the dealers.

EXCHANGE.—There have been sales for the carbot of tim 8th at a further advance: sales at ket of the 8th at a further advance : sales at

MONTREAL, MONDAY, JAN. 16, 1837.

@ 81 W cent. cash.

The New York papers of Tuesday have o later intelligence from Europe.

The subjoined are the views of the Legis-lative Council of Upper Canada, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves. The question, we suspect, is as far from being settled as

ever.

Ordered, that the Committee of Conference on the part of this House upon the subject matter of the resolution of the Commons House of Assembly relating to the disposal of the Clergy Reserves, be instructed to represent that in requesting a conference with the House of Assembly upon the subject of the resolution respecting the Clergy Reserves, which has been sent up for concurrence, the Legislative Council desire to explain to the House of Assembly, that as they look upon the support of the ministers of religions to be the surest and best means of promoting the religious and moral, instruction of the people throughout this Province, they would

an adequate provision for the religious instruction of the people, and the maintenance of public ceed him in the office of Examiner of Plays; but it will have been seenthat Mr. Charles Kem. bit has been appointed his successor. The situation is worth £500 ayear. For many years Mr. Colman had been subject to severe attacks of the gout.—London Paper. have some intimation of the means by which the House of Assembly would propose to combine in his his news, he permitted to available to the state of the state of

A draft of a Bill for surrendering to the Assembly the controll of the Territorial and and never delegate it to any but college Casual Revenues of the Crown, on a suffiof strong braindy wait placed by his side, of which only shout one-eight remained. The medical men, on examination, secertained that he had died of apoplexy, and that his flesh had been wick, by the Lieutenant-Governor Sir A. CAMPBELL. The draft was sent out from the Colonial Office, and the Quebec Mercury gives

"The sum proposed in the Bill sent out is £10,500. It gives to the Governor the power of drawing for such sums as are necessary for furnishing the means of collecting and protecting the Revenue; rendering a detailed account thereof within fourteen days after the commence.

ment of the next Session of the Provincial Legislature. All grants because the made by the a lady of considerable property, residing in the wart Session of the Provincial Levicinity of Edgware, attained her 103d year on the 28th of last month. She is the youngest of Crown of any lands, tenemente, &c. are to be three sisters, one of whom is 107, and the other 105 years of age; and Mrs. H., one of the last son 80 years of age. Another sisters, the side of the Royal Gazette, lers died about two years ago in her 102d year.

The Silent System—By order of the Gen. rights of the Crown are not in any way abridged or restrained by this Act, except so far as that, the money arising from the full and free enjoyment of them, to the extent limited, shall so long as this Act remains in force be carried to and made part of the joint revenues at the dis-posal of the General Assembly of the Province. Nothing in this Act to affect any sale, purchase, exchange or other act, relating to lands or terri-tories, which shall have been made previous to the passing of this Act. The Act to be in force for ten years, and the revenues revert to the Crown, if the grant is not renewed.

"It is generally thought that this Bill will pass." On the 4th instant, the Assembly was to

It will be recollected that General JACKson, in his Message at the opening of Conpaid into the Treasury upon the importation of human traffic, whether it be money or an into the United States of certain articles of very general and uscessary uso. He showed very clearly the inevitable evils that would arise from a surplus revenue, or from the income of the Government exceeding its necessary necessary uso. come of the Government exceeding its necessary expenditure. In his reasoning he proceeded partly upon experience, and partly upon probability. His worst acticipations will, according to present appearances, be fufilled. Since the commencement of the Session of Congress, there have been concome of the Government exceeding its ne-Session of Congress, there have been constant bickerings, both in the Senate and House of Representatives, about this surplus revenue, favoritism to Deposite Banks, and charges innumerable of corrupt practices on the part of those more immediately connect. that rise is proportionately increased; and if ed with the Treasury, This plethora of ed with the Treasury. This plethora of means has proved the apple of discord to cases where the risk of lending is very such it Congress, and a serious hindrance to the pro- crossed, the real value of monied capital is, 100 secution of other business. The difficulties absorption of the existing surplus, although in regard to this single point they exist in considerable force and number. The Deposite law of last Session, according to which the redundant revenue was allotted to the various States, in certain proportions, is not based upon just principles, and is far from being acceptable to many of the States. Some conceive that they are wronged by it, and look upon its provisions as merely temporary, while others, which have received a larger share of the deposites, than what they are fairly entitled to, regard the measure as final, and are unwilling that any portion of the surplus which is now held by them should be withdrawn. Here, it will be seen, to notice is 4-00 bushels prime White Dastzic yesterday, at about \$2.12\frac{1}{2}.

Learner—A public sale of upwards of 4200 sides Sole was made since our last, which went off with spirit, at an improvement of 1 @ 1\frac{1}{2} to the same description over last sale.

Provisions—The demand for Beef and Pork
Provisions—The de the redundant revenue was allotted to the should be withdrawn. Here, it will be seen, is abundance of difficulties in the way of a new distribution measure upon more equitable principles than the Deposite Act of last to borrowers than to lenders. But before the borrowers than to lenders. But before the principles than the Deposite Act of last to borrowers than to lenders.

But the most dangerous feature in the case remains to be stated, and that is, the amend-ment of the Compromise Act of 1833, to such an extent as will reduce the revenue from ment of the Compromise Act of 1838, to such an extent as will reduce the revenue from imports, down to the Government expenditure. The violent agitations which shook the union to its centre, which immediately preceded the passing of the Act alluded to, must be fresh in the recollections of all. The separation of the Southern from the Northern States seemed then to be inevitable, and it was only prevented by the provisions of the Act in question, which secured the gradual reduction of the heavy import duties which favoured the Northern manufacturing States, and bore very heavily on those of the South The feelings of the members of Congress still run very strong on this subject, and the changes in the Act, which the peculiar circum. stances of the country now render necessary, will not be effected without a violent party struggle. Allusions to it have already given fue to some stormy chullitions in both houses of Congress, and it is not expected that when

a letter to the Hon. L. Maison, on the subiect of the Restraining Law of the State of New York. He advocates its para repeal, so that every person, or association ing business, be permitted to avail themselves of the privilege without restriction would of course, restrict the right of issuit that " the proper Banking business consists " not in making currency, but in dealing a existing currency and credit; or, as but " are generally expressed, bankers are money dealers."

The vicious Pilot system, is, we perceive exciting becoming attention in New York A petition is in circulation in that cay, a the Legislature, setting forth " That long et perience, as well as recent disasters, shor the inefficiency of the present Pilot am and Pilot service of this State : that me Pilots are required, different modes of cos pensation are expedient, and an indepes dent, speedy and summary supervision the Pilot service is necessary.

Below will be found extracts from a pet. ion, for a modification of the Laws relating O Usury, presented to the Massachusen egislature, in 1854, by over two hundred ndividuals and firms in Boston, comprising ome of the most intelligent and practical business men of that place. As the views of thoroughly practical men, they are the more valuable. The reasoning is sound and con-

We, your petitioners, would therefore r pectfully represent—that, in our judgment, it existing Usuary Laws, so far as they limit it niples, and are at variance with the commerce

num is not the highest value to which more rises in the course of business, any more than is the limit of profits made on any other coun-dity. But, on the contrary, that whenever it use of money, in the regular course of business produces a large amount the market price ought to be, vastly more than six per cent, being always in exact compound

proportion of the demand and risk.

We think that the law is wrong in any restraint upon the absolute freedom of one mercial transactions—which, in order to be se-cessful must be left unfettered. In the case of money, which represents every other commons the evil is far greater than it could be in the se of any other article of traffic. We know that

to borrowers than to lenders. But being monetrating this proposition, we beginn a pectfully to express our conviction, that of tempt of the law to favour one particular of citizens to the injury of any other clan, in inst, unconstitutional, and contrary to her of freedom and equal rights; and although this case, the attempt is wholly unscome.

when he can mad more reasons; although a pay any premium for raiset, mus subpressure of his emergency without the pof obtaining assistance. Cacca of inhave all experienced and observed very a
have all experienced and observed very a

the law allow, the applicant would be glad every time I have remium proportioned to the risk. In elaim, in the words of the Par er bernwers experience a compound unable to pay for the desired article.

After stopping one day in A il, being unable to ply cording to its market value or their own ne-seities; and many a man is ruined, who if he uld have been allowed to offer seven, or eight, more per cent, would have realized a fortune. assigned why the privilege charging interest proportion to every other species of loan The inconvenience expen-ters, under the laws, though

n that felt by the bor

that felt by were intended for the series intended for the series of the holders of me interest equivalent to the sl, they can invest that cap fissle modes of traffic, who demand. Thus to them? shit ive attention, that even it a street and made in ten years in the process of business is impeded; and Schools and different constants, as such, in our opinion, are to be held ators, as such, in our opinion, are to mean meiths for the losses the community may in the persons of its citizens, from this mu-Worship, and several of

f left unrestricted, money lenders would an overgrown influence, and exercise Nothing of this can b nd other monied corporations, in addi. ship, of different de-ndividual lenders, all in the market, and was got up to the neared in active competition. No income, and up to the Preside against intoxicating drinks of this kind is ever complained of in the of bottomy, loans, where the landers are restricted by any statute. No evil is found a set in the matter of insarance premiums, in the risk is uniformly the measure of the Compet time, as much little required by business that of travel by land and se of those facilities. As the probability that the probability that the probability is acceptant, stage sted by any statute. No evil is found ship, and some in each place he matter of insurance premiums.

transactions she other articles of t standing to see why that, whether retaging to see with the instrument of profit on who uses it, should not, in all cases, be the prayer of

at its real value.
We would respectfully direct the attention the Legislature, to the numerous modes that be been devised for evading the laws; modes transacting business, which, besides being cuitous and inconvenient, and besides taking ay the senction and protection of the law from the who engage in them, leaving no security that is termed honour, thus increasing a course of the risk and premium paid—be, is these evils, which are less of time, money, miortandesourity—produce a fearful di regard the laws, and establish a precedent of the know the result of most denger, while they tend most denger, while they tend ary negotiations into the hand d dangerous men. We no rious methods by which the d by which interest abo

" for these are ma tter state of things.
"Such being the opinion of any respectfully proy that the rate of premiums on insurances, perfectly has not been expressly agreed upon be

The Quebeo Official Gazette of the 12th, tains a Proclamation by His Excellency scarce, and hav not to be pu e Governor in Chief, further proroguing the gislature to the 17th February, not for the s atch of business.

The last Quebec Mercury nerally believed that S d lady will leave Queb out three weeks from t

TO THE EDITOR OF THE Bin,-Through your paper y, hoping that it may excite form to renewed exercions in Canada and in the ninew. We understand the nited States. I say friends of moral reform, for I native of the North of Ir ish to do nothing which may excite political con violent attack corresponds

tary ELLIOT will rema

inday Schools, by stage and steamboat to Toronto, sating by the Ottawa, and expecting to go through a Rideau Canal; but after I had arrived at Bytown, found the ice had taken in the Canal, so that all comrades of a true companion of getting to Kingston by boat were at an end. by land to Brockville. For the sake of seeing the

by land to Brockville. For the sake of seeing the provenents, and visiting Schools, in that portion of country, I chose the latter; but if was attended the great difficulty and fatigue, for there was no line augus, or public conveyance; but by making the unes which I did, I had oppose r of Schools, and many prices, and preach the Gospi ye on this excursion, in H mithe Falls, and other places, ile. Not having been this we not gratified in finding great i natural and moral point of vis I took the steamboat at He there I spoat a few days, to the best calculated to suppress, or check those who had the are and sale of ordent spirits. A petition boing high-minded. or the same object. I procured to be signed by respectable persons in Cobourg and Port Hope, on my way to Toronto. The same at Toronto. Also in each of these places a petition was signed, soliciting the administrator of religious books, for Sunday Schools, free from duty. After presenting those petitions, I had an interview with the Governor, Sir Francis Boxo Head, who kindly promised that he would do sli in his power to slid these important objects.

his power to add these important objects.

After spending a wordt at Toyonto, I erossed to that the Company has in it, equal to the principal to the chieve shows named. After visiting many Schools and private families. I erossed extracting many Schools and private families. I erossed extracting many Schools are again, but I have obtained private families. I erossed extracting many Schools are again, but I have obtained a private families of the Ningare River, possible over factor to describe the country of the

on to Buffaio Tw. so greatly altered in s

forts to check vice, and pro-

hitherto remarkable for part of the district, there Mr. M. Cracken will be r

THE SOLDIER'S FUNERAL

on Thursday last, of a

Violent attack originating i Long Island opposite King there a looker-out for desc tant, to beweil the loss o band, and a kind lather, a

age .- 16. Upper Car LETTERS CONCERNING PRO

SION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCH